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VOL. IX.—NO. 14. NEW YORK, JULY 2, 1899. PRICE 2 CENTS

STARVATION PENS.

Pitiable Conditions Uncovered in Georgia.

More so Than all Similar Pictures of Destitution, the Below is not a Local Picture Simply, it is a Symptom of National Conditions.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 23.—During the recent strike here of the textile workers, the statement made by Comrade White in a speech that the worst conditions he ever saw existed in the mill districts of Atlanta was at the time emphatically denied by the local capitalist press. And yet, barely a few months after that, more than ample confirmation is borne to the indictment from capitalist sources themselves. The City Relief Committee found it necessary to investigate the department of the City Warden, J. K. Hunter. The investigation brought to light a veritable ulcerous condition of things.

The City Warden being called by the Committee to explain the expenditure of the city's money appropriated for his department, he in plain terms told how the money went. His books showed that the city was spending an average of $1,300 per annum to furnish free railroad tickets to paupers who wished to leave the city. Seventeen hundred and three dollars was spent in 1896, $1,526 in 1897, and $1,296 in 1898.

"It is a question with me," said Mr. Hunter, "whether to give the paupers tickets and get them away or whether it would be cheaper to keep them here and bury them after they have starved to death.

"Certain Atlanta factories are to blame for the state of affairs," continued the officer. "They advertise that they are paying good wages in Atlanta, and they get the city filled full of paupers who come here to work. The people who come to me say that the factories are paying them starvation wages, and they must get out of town or starve to death."

"Can you name any particular case of that kind?" asked Chairman Roy.

"Yes, sir; there are any number of them," said Hunter. "There was a woman came to my office last month who had seven children with her. She said she had left her home in Jackson, Ga., to come here to get work at one of the big factories. She said the railroad had given her a ticket to come on, but that when she went to work the factory people took the price of the ticket out of her wages and besides that made her pay rent for a house on their premises in advance. She went on to tell me an awful tale about the starvation wages they paid her. I couldn't do anything but give her a ticket, for the family was starving.

"Not long after that another woman with a baby came into the office and said she had to get to Rome. The factory was giving her starvation wages, she said, after they had induced her to come here by promising good wages, and she just had to get back to her people to keep from starving."

Mr. Hunter continued to tell of pitiful cases that come under his observation and stated that he had calls on an average of three a day from those who wanted to get out of the city. He said that some of the cases would melt a heart of stone and that he just couldn't refuse them. He had to take their words, as there was no way to find out if they were lying. He said that he always investigated as far as he could, and that if he erred, it was on the side of humanity.

The books of the Warden showed that many tickets were given to parties who went as far as Washington, D. C., and Richmond.

"I have to give them tickets further than I like sometimes," explained Warden Hunter, "to get them to go at all. There were several theatrical companies stranded here during the winter, and as there were many women in the troups, we had to give them tickets outside the State."

"Some of the cases are terrible," said Mr. Taylor, the Mayor's Secretary. "The women who come have desperate stories about destitution and starvation. I think it is the fault of the factories who advertise to get these people here and then starve them to death. The city has to feed them, transport them or bury them, and it is just as cheap one way as another. I think it would be cheaper for the city to buy dynamite and blow those factories up."

And this is part of the territory over which waves the flag, which, the newspaper reports of McKinley's visit to Holyoke say that he pointed his finger remarking: "Wherever that flag waves prosperity and freedom reign."

PERJURY.

Sunday School Child—"Papa, my teacher says it is very wicked to tell a lie. Did you ever tell a lie, Papa?"

Papa—"Well—not for a good many years. My salesmen attend to that part of the business."

The above clipping from an insurance journal, printed as a good joke, contains the essence of our hypocritical commercial system. On second reading it is not so funny. The hustling salesmen are everywhere in evidence; "doing their master's business." The master's children, sleek, well-fed and pious, absorb teachings at the Sunday school that they must unlearn at the "business college."

The master himself, absorbing the proceeds of the salesman's prostituted "business ability," (i. e., his capacity for telling smooth and plausible lies) founds Sunday schools for other people's children à la Wanamaker or Rockefeller.

Capitalism exists on the wages of prostitution—mental and physical.

The effect of this hypocrisy, false pretense and commercialism is apparent in the growing tendency to lie even when the truth would do better. Truth and honor are swamped in a sea of falsehood and the word of every person is suspected.

To receive any credit a statement must be sworn to. Every branch of business is conducted by affidavit. The oath is administered by an army of Notaries and Commissioners, and still we doubt. To tell the truth is the surest way to conceal it—in business.

The President of the New York Bar Association in his annual address in January, 1898, declared that "perjury was committed in at least one-half of the litigated cases," and that it was increasing. He attributed this fact to "the weakening in the belief of future punishment, and the apparent certainty of freedom from present punishment."

Had he attributed it to our "commercial education and practice" it would be truer. It is not in evidence that Free Thinkers are less truthful than other witnesses.

Lycurgus said to the Athenians, "An oath is the bond that keeps the State together."

Paley in his "Moral Philosophy" says, "The consequences of continued perjuries would be the loss or destruction of the greatest interests on this side of the grave."

Judge Earl, in a paper read before the N. Y. State Bar Association, said: "When the pecuniary interests of a witness are placed in one scale and his oath in the other, many times the oath is the lightest."

We have then reached a grave situation where the only remedy proposed by the learned men, in Bar Association assembled, is the limiting the number of oaths so that fewer lies would be sworn to.

There is a remedy, untouched by the learned jurists. It would render superfluous and unnecessary the great insurance company with its $43,000,000 of surplus coaxed out of its policyholders by its lying representatives. This company which published the alleged joke at the beginning of this paper.

It would render superfluous and unnecessary the perjury warned against and bewailed in the above quotations, for private "pecuniary interests" would not conflict. It would render superfluous and unnecessary the learned conclaves of Bar Associations, for the administration of justice would become a simple matter. It would render superfluous and unnecessary the master and his salesmen who attended to the lying end of the business, for there would be no private interest to serve in forcing wares upon indifferent buyers. The remedy is Socialism, the study of which is commended to masters, salesmen, insurance men and lawyers in common with the other members of society.

H. B. SALISBURY.

New York.

Sections of the S. L. P., Attention!

Comrade Dino Roudani, a well known agitator in the Socialist movement of Italy and condemned by the Government of that country to 16 years of imprisonment for his activity in the movement, has arrived and is about to go on a tour through the U. S. wherever it is possible to agitate amongst and to organize Italian workingmen in the Socialist movement.

His tour will be under the auspices of the Italian Party organ "Il Proletario." All Sections of the Party located where there is an Italian population large enough to warrant the effort, are requested to communicate with the Editor of "Il Proletario," 324 Straight street, Paterson, N. J., giving what information they may have or be able to obtain in regard to the Italian population, and, if possible, the addresses of Italian Socialists in their respective locality if there are such.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

"LABOR LIEUTENANTS."

One of the strongest counts in the indictment that the Socialist has drawn up against the pure and simple union is that it teaches the proletariat that it must not depend upon itself; that its dear little "Brother" Capital can and will do something for its weak little "Brother" Labor. After robbing his Brother Labor of most of the product that Labor has produced; after starving and shooting him, prostituting his sisters and degrading his brothers, he is told that this loving relative of his will do "something for him" if he will only whine and beg long and earnestly enough for it.

Believing this, the poor little Labor loses all self-respect and dignity and becomes the prey of every capitalist politician who desires to beguile him; and his ignorant and treacherous leader assists in the game while he has one eye peeled for a job as spittoon cleaner in some City Hall.

As a result, "the friend of Labor" is pitched at the worker's head. His praises are sung in the fake sheets of the pure and simplers. Labor conventions go into ecstasies over him; he stands in a soft white light of adoration as the guilless workers of the nation gaze on their "friend."

This friend does not wear the overalls, the uniform of the proletariat: he dresses in broadcloth.

No sweaty tenement houses for him at night: the palace is his home.

No care-worn and anxious lines are seen in his fat face: he is the Capitalist, the Master, but, oh Lord, he is still the "Friend," the "idol," the "saviour."

These "friends" are legion. From Flower in New York to Sayres in Texas. Gompers & Co. have heralded him, endorsed him, fauned upon him in public, while behind the scenes he contemptuously tossed them their paltry Judas' wage.

Time goes on, trouble breaks out between the "Brothers" and then the feet of the idol are seen to be made of clay. The "friend" becomes the enemy. The political power, placed in his hands by the too confiding Brother Labor, is used to shoot the heart out of his brother for daring to rebel. Down comes the "saviour," the "friend," the "idol" from the pedestal, broken as are the hopes and spirit of the dupes that put him there. But, alas, the lesson is not yet learned. The workers are prone to forgive and forget. Then the tom-toms beat once more, the bands play, the fakirs shout—and up goes another "friend" to be admired until the next trouble occurs; then down again goes this idol, down the hopes he had fostered, and so the ghastly, bloody, farcical play of "Labor and his Friend" goes on.

The coal miner has had more of these friends foisted upon him than any other portion of our class. From Mark Hanna (as shown in Chapter 3) down, the miner has had trotted out to him as varied a collection of "friends" as a Artemus Ward had statutes in his "Moral Wax Works."

Just hearken now to this tale of the latest and greatest "friend"—Governor John R. Tanner of Illinois.

When the strike broke out at Virden, the Virden Coal Co. determined to pit the wage slave with the black face against the white. Bills were circulated amongst the colored men of Alabama informing them that "The Paradise for colored men was situated in Virden, Ill." (this sentence is copied literally); with their wives and little ones these colored men came to the "paradise." To their astonishment they were met at the pearly gates (of the stockade) by a storm of bullets from Winchesters in the hands of the stricking white miners. If this was Paradise, what must Hell be? Their notions of hell derived from the exhorter at a Southern camp meeting was very much underestimated, to say the least of it.

A speedy retreat was effected. Out they came from "paradise," with every window in the train smashed and some of them with bullets in their hide. If Milton were living, he might have added another chapter to "Paradise Lost." Where was the militia? did you say. As the English paragraphist would say, "They were conspicuous by their absence." Well, then, surely Governor Tanner is a "friend of labor"; he could have sent in the troops, landed the colored men in the stockade, and broken the strike. Here is indeed a "friend of labor." Was ist los mit Tanner. Husannah to him. Let us see.

In Belleville, Southern Illinois, not far from Virden, as the crow flies, there is a strong union of the United Mine Workers. One week from the date when the above mentioned incident occurred, W. D. Ryan, Secretary-Treasurer of the U. M. W. of Illinois, appeared before that union and in his speech said: "I HAVE POSITIVE EVIDENCE THAT THE PAID GUARDS OF THE VIRDEN COAL COMPANY DEFENDED THE NIGGERS AND FOUGHT US WITH THE GUNS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS. I SAW THESE GUNS MYSELF AND KNOW THAT THESE PRIVATE THUGS WERE ARMEDWITH STATE GUNS GIVEN TO THEM BY THE CONSENT AND WITH THE CONNIVANCE OF THE GOVERNOR."

This sensational statement that we can well believe to be true was supported one week later by James T. Hunter, the President of the U. M. W. of Illinois, in the same union. It was also reported in the "United Mine Workers' Journal."

This caused a great commotion among Ratchford's crowd. Ratchford's job, given to him by Hanna for good service as "one of my labor lieutenants," as he called his Judases in an interview in Ohio last week, would not be worth a moment's purchase if this thing got out; it would prove the Socialist's position so well and would correspondingly hurt the master class. So Ryan and Hunter were hauled over the coals and given a tip to take a tumble or there would be trouble. They shut up, and no more was heard of Tanner's perfidy.

The next move of the fakirs was to repair the holes made in their fences by Ryan's break. Hence every poor idiot who had the "friend of labor" notion in his head, and wrote along that line to the "U. M. W. Journal" had his letter printed, although the Editor of that "Journal" knew of Tanner's rascality. Union after union, unaware of the facts that had been hushed up, passed resolutions endorsing the "friend of labor" who "refused to send the militia into Virden." (??) Then came the national convention of the U. M. W. U. described in Chapter 5. A delegate arose and moved "a vote of thanks to that undaunted friend of labor J. R. Tanner, Governor of Illinois, for his action in not sending the militia into Virden when our brothers were on strike." What did Ryan or Hunter do when this motion was presented. Arise and denounce Tanner as they did in Huff's Hall, Belleville, a few months earlier? No. THEY SAT STILL; NEVER SAID A WORD AND THEN VOTED FOR TANNER.

Do not wonder. Of such is your Pure and Simple Labor Leader. This incident is but cumulative evidence of the oft-repeated assertion of the Socialist, viz.:

"An organization based on false principles is an organization in which corruption flourishes like a bay tree; the rank and file is organized for their own slaughter and fakirs hold the helm."

Away with all such things calling themselves Labor Organization run by capitalists' "Labor Lieutenants"!

Away with their Judas leaders.

Up with the S. T. & L. A.

T. A. HICKEY.

The S. T. & L. A. in New Jersey.

Meetings are being held in the interest of the S. T & L. A. in various towns of New Jersey; the enthusiasm manifested at every meeting shows that the workingmen are indeed ready for a class-conscious, clearly defined trade union movement. In West Hoboken, a large meeting was addressed by Comrade Schulberg, of Pennsylvania, and Comrade De Leon, Editor of THE PEOPLE. An appeal for organization of an Alliance was made by the State Organizer, Comrade Cohen, which resulted in an enthusiastic body of young men, allied under the name of "The Arm and Hammer Mixed Alliance of West Hoboken."

On Thursday evening, Comrade Schulberg spoke at an open air meeting arranged by the Coal Workers of Weehawken. After the meeting, Comrade Cohen, State Organizer, spoke to the men and organized "The Coal Workers' Alliance of Weehawken."

On Friday, a meeting was held in Elizabeth addressed by Comrade Schulberg on "New versus Old Trade Unionism." The State Organizer was present and after the address, a Mixed Alliance was formed, a nucleus of future trade Alliances. That means much to the workers of Elizabeth.

Comrade Menders, Organizer of the S. L. P. for Hoboken, is arranging a mass meeting for the evening of June 29, at Hoboken. Comrades Schulberg, Cohen, and others will be there, and no doubt that Hoboken will fall in line with another new Alliance.

In East Orange and Bloomfield, where a Mixed Alliance was recently organized, two agitation meetings have been held, and many applications have been received for membership in the Party. A Branch of the S. L. P. will be organized June 28, showing very clearly that an organization of the S. T. & L. A. in a district where no organization of the Party exists, very soon develops a body of Socialists who desire to become members of the Party.

New Jersey is beginning to see the glimmer of the light that is shining so full and clear in Rhode Island and other localities, and there is a stir all along the line. "Progress" is the watch word, and all obstacles to that progress will be conquered. The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance has come to stay in this State.

E. R. COHEN.

SEEN WITHOUT GLASSES.

Says that "distinguished gentleman" John J. Ingalls, in the New York "Journal" of June 25: "Nothing contributed more to the estimation in which Grover Cleveland is held by his idolaters than his vigorous, fearless treatment of the railroad strike at Chicago in 1893. This assertion of the national authority stirred the heart of the people like the blast of a trumpet—it covered a multitude of sins. It was one virtue linked with a thousand crimes."

In the same article the "distinguished gent" tells us how to solve the labor question.

Ingalls was born in 1833 and has been going backward ever since. He is now 66 years of age and it has taken him that length of time to get as far back as the first Napoleon and the "conseils des prud'homme" established by Bonaparte in 1806. The application of the "conseils" to the United States is put forward by Ingalls as the complete solution of the labor problem. He had best hurry up with them, however, or he will find that the initiative and referendum and one-plank fellows will gobble his scheme up and shut him out. If Ingalls has any regard for his reputation he had best join Grover and David B. Hill in the political deadhouse. Nothing can so blight a man's fame as to continue writing for newspapers after death.

* * *

The Editor of the New York "Sun" is as happy as the man in the moon. He quotes from a paper called "Dixie," published in Atlanta, Ga., to the effect that the South is about to become a great manufacturing center, because of the advantage of its negro labor. The special thing that gives pleasure to the Editor of the "Sun" is the statement that the "negro is a permanent and positive barrier against labor organizations in the South"; all attempts to organize negro unions have proven flat failures, for "the negro lacks the venom and vicious tenacity that breed the dangerous Socialistic organizations which threaten industry in certain sections of the country." The "Sun" indorses this, and adds that "it is a practical view of the race question."

I am aware that the "Sun's" Editor would be immensely pleased with the failure of labor organizations composed of either whites or blacks, but in this instance he had best enjoy himself while he may. Later on he will discover that such organizations do not depend so much on the character of the workers as on the nature and conditions of the work. Given the factory system of wealth production, carried on for private profit, and there will follow trade unions, strikes, lockouts, boycotts, and eventually independent political action and Socialism. Already the South is fairly started in the path of modern industrialism, and it will not be long before it will "enjoy" all that goes with it.

* * *

The Editor of the "Sun" should not forget, by the way, that "one man's meat is another man's poison," and if the rise of industrialism in the South shall materially curtail production in the North the unemployed workers here may make him write further editorials about "the venom and vicious tenacity that breed the dangerous Socialistic organizations which threaten industry in certain sections of the country." Some day even he may see that those same organizations do not "threaten industry" so seriously as they do private profits and private profit-spongers.

* * *

The "Sun" man shows that he knows what surplus value is. Referring to the proposition made by some to settle the race question by the deportation of the negro, he says that, should the South pursue such a course, it would "kill the goose that lays the golden egg."

* * *

It is reported that a dozen men recently robbed the office of a Philadelphia street railway company of about $4,000. The police are after them, and it is said by some that if caught they will be sent to the penitentiary. It seems to me that their leader has shown great "business" ability, and that Pennsylvania would do well to send him to the United States Senate in place of St. Matthew Stanley Quay.

* * *

Said Governor Roosevelt, in his message convening the Legislature on the franchise taxation matter: "The question of the municipal ownership of these franchises cannot be raised with propriety until the governments of all municipalities show greater wisdom and virtue than has recently been shown, for instance, in New York City."

It is greatly to be feared that the Governor judges of a city's "wisdom and virtue" by its vote for Roosevelt. As regards this city, however, he is himself somewhat to blame. Had he remained in New York, instead of (according to his affidavit to the tax assessors) becoming a "resident of Washington," this town might have had a chance to acquire the "necessary civis virtue."

B. H.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time, it will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

FAKIRISM

As it Manifests Itself in the Northwest.

The Minnesota "State Federation" a Market Place to Advertise Labor Decoy Ducks—Incidents In and Outside the Convention to be Memorized.

DULUTH, Minn., June 24.—The 17th annual convention of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor is now a matter of history. The writer attended as a delegate from the Duluth Trade Assembly, and had a fine opportunity to see "practical" unionism in all its glory. A finer collection of crooks, fakirs and honest fools it has never been my misfortune to see bunched together. The whole thing was permeated with middle class politics; and there was a desperate struggle among the fakirs to see who would gain the greatest prestige, and thereby command the highest price for the next election. The convention meant to them nothing more than so many words to the politicians, to wit: "Here are the representatives of our voting cattle whom we control; how much will you bid?"

There seemed to be considerable hard feelings among several of the leading fakirs. Bro. Demsy, of St. Paul, told me confidentially that the reason that Bro. Guiney, Editor of the "Union Advocate," official organ of the State Federation, was sore that he wanted him to "whack up" $150.00, which he received from the State Legislature by representing himself as an official reporter. This Bro. Demsy refused to do. Bro. Guiney claimed that, were it not for his endorsement he could not have made his graft. But Demsy claimed that he did it all alone, and consequently was entitled to all of the money. "When thieves fall out honest men get their dues." So it turns out that the reason that Demsy was sore was that Guiney refused to "whack up" with him when during the campaign of 1898 he sold out to the Republicans for $900.00 and kept it all himself! Imagine the enormity of this man's crime. Giving the support of the official organ of the State Federation to the enemy of our class for $900.00! But in the eyes of these frauds this was not the crime at all; the real crime comes in when he refuses to "whack up."

During the last campaign W. E. McEwen, State Secretary of the State Federation of Labor, showed me a letter from this same Guiney in which he advised McEwen to "see Judge Lewis" and tell him that the "Union Advocate" was read by 20,000 union men in Minnesota, and offer to sell the support of the paper. He informed McEwen that he could easily get from $250.00 to $500.00, but to get as much as he could and he could keep one-half for his troubles and send the other half to Guiney. This scheme fell through because Mr. McEwen refused to be a party to such a deal.

Such is the spirit which permeated the whole convention. All seemed bent on getting a pull to boost themselves into an easy job. Political officeholders, men with political jobs and men looking for them were there in all their glory "representing" organized labor!

A resolution to bar from future conventions men who are not working at the trade they represent raised a terrible howl, but it passed by a small majority. A Socialist resolution which we introduced, not with any intention or idea of "boring from within" but with the sole idea of getting a chance to roast the fakirs, was promptly tabled and all efforts to take it from the table failed. It could be seen plainly that they had been lashed by Socialist speakers before, and had no desire for another dose.

President Collins "welcomed the delegates in behalf of 23,000 union men affiliated with the State Federation," and the Secretary's report only showed a little over 4,000 members, but still that don't count. On next election Bro. Collin's "23,000" will be sold to the highest bidder as the voting cattle of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor.

Among the delegates there was one Jennings, an Alderman in Minneapolis, who told me that he didn't believe in the S. L. P., although he was a Socialist; we were too radical, and wanted to bust the unions; while he was a practical Socialist à la Glasgow, and believed in one thing at a time. I left him in disgust, knowing that he had already received his one thing at a time in the shape of a political office, with lots of graft. Long before the convention was over I was heartily sick of the whole fake. Before I saw the truth wth my own eyes, I thought that THE PEOPLE was at times drawing it too strong when dealing with these traitors. Since I have seen it myself, I absolve THE PEOPLE of all blame for being too harsh. There is only one way of dealing with these fellows who thrive on the ignorance of the masses, that is to spoil their graft by a continuous attack, never giving them any rest until the workers have become class-conscious. That cannot be done by "boring from within" because they won't let you bore where they control. The proper way is to smash from without through the S. T. & L. A. On to victory and with the Arm and Hammer smash this foul brood which is palluting the stream of humanity.

ED. KRIZ.

THE PEOPLE.

Published at 184 William Street, New York
— EVERY SUNDAY. —

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Invariably in advance:

one year $0.50
six months 0.25
single copies 0.02

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1891.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL NEW YORK CITY

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In	1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In	1890	13,331
In	1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In	1894	33,133
In	1896 (Presidential	36,564
In	**1898 . . . . . .**	**82,204**

JULY FOURTH.

We give thy natal day to hope
O country of our love and prayer!
Thy way is down no fatal slope,
But up to freer sun and air.

WHITTIER.

THE VOICE OF MINNESOTA'S STATE COMMITTEE.

The Minnesota State Committee of the S. L. P., at a special session, Monday, June 19, adopted the following resolution, and ordered it published:

WHEREAS, The Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association of New York and the National Executive Committee of the S. L. P. have become involved in a controversy regarding the tactics of the Party;

RESOLVED, By the Minnesota State Committee of the S. L. P., that we endorse the position of the N. E. C. and of its organs, THE PEOPLE and "Vorwaerts," both as to the relations of the Party with the S. C. P. A. and as to the tactics involved;

RESOLVED, That we consider the tax question as of no interest to workingmen, and hold that its introduction could have no other result than that of confusing the real issue, and delaying action of real benefit;

RESOLVED, That we fully endorse the position of the Party toward the S. T. & L. A. and regard this economic organization as of the utmost importance in pushing on the cause of labor's emancipation.

ALGERNON LEE,
State Secretary.

THE NEW NORTH-EASTERN EMPIRE OR COLONY.

The new deal or consolidation of the Vanderbilt Railroad interests with the Boston & Albany road amounts to the establishment of a new Colony or the raising of a new Empire. That the two terms "Colony" and "Empire" do not of necessity exclude each other is proven by England. The Queen of England is Empress of India: India, as much a colony of the British crown as the wretched Philippines recently were of Spain; the natives of India as much exploited, sabred down, and famined into submission by England as the natives of the Philippines were by Spain; —that Colony of India, with its people, is an Empire ruled by an Empress. A Colonial dependency and an Imperial establishment may very well be obverse and reverse of the same medal. Thus the North-Eastern Colony, just established by the Vanderbilts, may also be an Empire. And so it is.

With the control of the railroad lines, that, starting from the Mississippi Valley, and running eastward, terminate in the seaports of the Atlantic from New York to the New England ports, an Empire has been new born. It confers imperial powers upon the holders. It enables them to raise up or tear down whole towns. Their power to bring or withhold commerce, to thereby promote, or check business, places in their hands the virtual ownership of the bulk of the property, situated in their domain, and subjects to their will, whim or caprice, to their kindness or wrath, the millions of people who there live and toil. Such power IS Imperial. At the same time this newly erected empire is essentially a Colony.

A distinguishing feature, at least an externally distinguishing feature of a Colony is its absentee ownership. The newly erected North-Eastern Empire is a Colony in this sense. Managed by domestic satraps, its owners live mainly abroad. Among these is Duchess Consuelo. From her palatial castle of Blenheim, whose very roof has been built by wealth extorted from the Labor of this country, and celebrated for its breed of Blenheim puppies, she will draw unto herself from the new Colony, like the Empress of India does from Windsor out of her India Empire, the imperial revenues needed to keep her state.

Work, slaves of America; toil ye colonists of the North-East; swelter ye subjects of the new Empire;—or rise in a second rebellion at the ballot box, re-enact a second Fourth of July, cleanse yourselves of the smudge of colonists, and take and enjoy your Empire yourselves!

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

Queer things are coming to light, and queerer ones will surely turn up through the conflict that is now raging between the International Typographical Union and the International Association of Machinists,—both well-equipped, well-rounded, and expert productions of pure and simpledom.

It were risky to say that any one thing is the distinguishing feature of pure and simpledom, and riskier yet to mention that one thing. With this caution, we may be free to claim that a distinguishing feature of pure and simpledom is its "abhorence of scabbing." This is not the place to point out the incongruity there is in scab-breeders hating scabs. What is worth noting is how these gentry, these labor leaders, are ready to forget all their anathemas against scabbing, and themselves directly indulge in that mortal sin, the very moment their private interests demand it. It is this fact that attention is hereby called to, the testimony being taken from one of their own papers, the Chicago, Ill., "Labor's Tocsin," an organ of the International Association of Machinists.

In its issue of the 21st of last month, this "advocate of organized labor" tells the story of how, when recently the pressmen, affiliated with the Association, went on strike in the Werner plant at Akron, O., "the officers of the International Typographical Union FILLED THE PLACES OF THESE MEN WITH THE PRESSMEN BELONGING TO THAT ORGANIZATION, IMPORTING THEM FROM OTHER CITIES FOR THIS PURPOSE."

This is nothing new; such things happen almost every day in the ranks of so-called "organized labor" of the pure and simple variety. Almost every day one sees the mask drop from the faces of the fakirs, discovering them actually at the dirtiest scab work. The value of this present revelation lies, however, in the fact that one more item is thus entered on the list of the indictment that sooner or later, and sooner than later, will be used with crushing effect against the misleaders, whose only object is to set up "unions" that will pay them dues; whose sense of the solidarity of labor, and of what a union really is for, is as absent as art is from a pig's tail; and who, like rats in their holes, rush out with indignation, every time their "sacred rights" are thought to be affected by "trespassers on their preserves."

But the day of reckoning, an all round reckoning is at hand.

Augustus, the Roman Emperor, is said to have been distinguished for the tact and gentleness with which he led the Romans into slavery. In strong contrast with him stands our ruling class, who, whip in hand, are roughlanly driving the country back to despotism. The New York "Times," commenting upon the necessity of a strong standing Army for the repression of strikes and upon the dangers of entrusting such work to the militia of the locality in which the strike outbreak occurs, says:

> The task of resisting, IF NECESSARY even of shedding blood, domestic violence, is a task that ought not to be put upon the neighbors and possible friends of the rioters themselves.

Thus did despotic Rome hold down Gaul with Numidian cavalry, Macedonia with Galic cohorts, Iberia with Macedonian foot soldiers, etc., etc. And thus, likewise, is the present plan of holding down, if necessary shed the blood of "rioters" in New York with Nebraskan regiments of regulars, Nebraskan "rioters" with Texan Rough Riders, Illinois "rioters" with Idaho fusileers, and Idaho "rioters" with Illinois cannoneers, etc., etc.

Not a bad plan! And yet, may it not be that the plan once digested by the "rioters," i. e., the overwhelming majority of the American people, they will realize the correctness of its underlying principle; consequently, the absurdity of their placing in political and military command the "neighbors and possible friends" of the real rioters,—the brigand class of capitalists?

Said President McKinley in a speech at Springfield, Mass.: "I was glad to see that flag (referring to the star-spangled banner) in the hands of the school children. With that flag in our hands there is sure to be patriotism in our hearts. It stands not for Despotism, but for Peace and Prosperity, Liberty and Law, wherever it floats."

McKinley's idea of Despotism and Liberty and Law must be somewhat peculiar.

If the President knows anything of the important events of his administration, he is aware that the procession of workingmen at Hazleton had a glorious United States flag at the front when they were fired upon by deputy sheriffs, a score of the workmen killed, three score wounded, and not a sheriff received a scratch. McKinley does well to land the flag in Massachusetts. The simple miners of Lattimer and Luzerne know what it stands for.

The President must also know that Gen. Merriam flaunts that same flag in Idaho, where in its name he arrests and imprisons whole communities of workingmen and breaks up their unions at the behest of a few persons who have made a business of robbery in the name of law and order.

There's nothing the matter with the flag. It's the lice that live in it.

It is said that George Washington never told a lie. But its a long way and there's a vast difference between Washington and McKinley.

ECONOMICS AND POLITICS, NOT HUMBUG AND TWADDLE.

At one of the debating meetings, held by Party members in this city during this month, to discuss the issues that are now up before the Party, Comrade H. Simpson took up during his 20 minutes particularly the Lassallean theory of taxation. His excellent speech deserves to be rescued from oblivion. He said:

I intend to confine my remarks in the brief space of time at my disposal to the taxation controversy. Not that, highly important though it is, I regard it as the most important question in dispute between the partisans of the "Volkszeitung" on the one side, and the majority of the Party on the other. But, partly, because it is symptomatic of the entire situation and exhibits the methods of the other side in a clear light; partly, also, because it has hardly been touched on by the speakers on our side; and again, because the partisans of the "Volkszeitung," feeling themselves beaten on all other questions, and distrusted even by those inclined to follow them, affect to regard their stand on the question of taxation as "backed up by science" and authority, as unassailable, and hence try to play it off on all occasions as their trump card.

The beginning and cause of this controversy is still fresh in the minds of us all. THE PEOPLE republished, by request, an "U. S. and B. J." dialogue in which the doctrine was set forth that the worker gets, under the system of capitalism, as the price of his labor-power, a sum of money, called wages, with which he is to purchase the necessaries of life; and that, therefore, if for any reason whatsoever the cost of the necessaries of life rises or falls, the sum of money which goes to the worker will also rise or fall. If, therefore, the capitalist government imposes taxes on the necessaries of life which affect their cost to an appreciable extent, the wages of the workers will have to rise correspondingly. Conclusion: the question of taxation is of no importance to labor. The "U. S. & B. J." dialogues are not written for university professors, but for workingmen. They are therefore couched in generally intelligible terms, and studiously avoid all technicalities. But the broad truth set forth in this taxation dialogue, the truth that under the capitalist system the workingman is a mere merchandise and that his price is determined, like the price of any other merchandise—by the cost of production—is the very corner stone of Socialist political economy. All the reasoning of Marx in "Capital" either leads up to or follows from this cardinal truth. In fact, the very words of the "U. S. & B. J." dialogues are almost the very words of Marx, who says: "THE VALUE OF LABOR-POWER IS DETERMINED BY THE VALUE OF THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE HABITUALLY REQUIRED BY THE AVERAGE LABORER. THE QUANTITY OF THESE NECESSARIES IS KNOWN AT ANY GIVEN EPOCH OF A GIVEN SOCIETY, AND CAN THEREFORE BE TREATED AS A CONSTANT MAGNITUDE. WHAT CHANGES, IS THE VALUE OF THIS QUANTITY." (Capital, Chap. XVII.) And not only is the general principle universally accepted by Socialists, but also the particular application of it by THE PEOPLE, the application to the question of taxation, which, indeed, is but a consequence and deduction from it. When the English cotton lords clamored for free trade and the abolition of the Corn Laws, both manufacturers and workingmen knew that the cheapening of bread would result in the cheapening of the workingman's labor-power, and every effort of the cotton lords to draw the labor party of that day, the Chartists, into the Corn Law agitation, failed. This is the central idea of Marx's "Discourse on Free Trade" given in 1848. And, in 1888, Engels reaffirms the same truth when in the preface to the "Discourse" he says that "Wages in Germany must rise in consequence of the rise in all necessaries caused by protection." For these reasons, Engels says in his "Question of Dwellings" that the question of taxation is of very great importance to the bourgeoisie, and of very little importance to the proletariat, and that "THAT WHICH THE WORKINGMAN PAYS IN TAXES GOES, IN THE LONG RUN, INTO THE COST OF PRODUCTION OF LABOR-POWER, AND, ACCORDINGLY, MUST BE BORNE BY THE CAPITALIST."

The stand of THE PEOPLE is unmistakable: it is the stand of the foremost Socialist thinkers, it is the stand of uncompromising, revolutionary Socialism.

A few days after the appearance of that PEOPLE'S "U. S. & B. J." dialogue came the "Volkszeitung's" article, asserting that, since our taxes are raised almost exclusively in an indirect manner, the burden of taxation, Federal, State and municipal, falls mainly on the working class and that the burden of Federal taxation alone is per family and per year $100.

I don't know what was the motive of the man who wrote the article, and of the Editor, who allowed it to be published. No doubt, the managers and Editors of the "Volkszeitung" know best the wants of those for whom they are writing. Nevertheless, the $100 burden soon became too heavy for even the "Volkszeitung" to carry. In all the interminable articles that followed, not once would the "Volkszeitung" allude to the $100 burden; and at the last meeting, Alexander Jonas, who confessed himself the writer of the article, even had the hardihood to deny that he meant the readers to understand "one year" when he said "annually" and "during the year"; and that, on the contrary, he meant that a workingman's family pays $100 in taxes during some infinite period of time. The "Volkszeitung," as I said, never again referred to the terrible $100 burden, but in stead played out its supposed biggest card, its "science," charged the Editor of THE PEOPLE (and later on the Editor of the "Vorwaerts" and the National Executive Committee) with ignorance and "perfidy," accused him of adhering to "the long since repudiated Iron Law of Wages," and told him to read Lassalle's speech on "Indirect Taxes" for his enlightenment and edification.

This is a fine bit of irony! Who is it that coined the phrase "iron law of wages"? Lasselle. And by whose speech on "indirect taxation" does the "Volkszeitung" swear? Again, Lassalle's! (Interruption from Feigenbaum: "The workingman pays taxes according to Lassalle in spite of the Iron Law of Wages!") If Feigenbaum says anything you can be sure it's not so! Lassalle may have entertained a false theory, but he was at least consistent.

The object of Lassalle's speech was altogether political. He fought for universal suffrage. The capitalist politicians claimed that suffrage or representation goes with taxation. Very well! says Lassalle, how does the government get the greatest part of its revenue? from taxes on articles of general consumption. Who consume these articles? the working people. Who, therefore, pay most of the taxes? the working people. The working people are therefore entitled to representation according to your own arguments.

The capitalist politicians were completely routed. Lassalle's argument was unanswerable. The money does come out of the pocket of the workingman. Politically considered, he IS a tax payer. But the FORMAL, political question is quite distinct from the ECONOMIC question: Supposing these taxes to be abolished, and the prices to be correspondingly reduced, would the workingman continue to get the same amount of money in wages?

This economic question did not indeed concern Lassalle at all. His object was entirely political, and his argument was directed against the political arguments of his opponents. Lassalle was, however, driven to answer this economic question in the afirmative just through his belief in the "iron law of wages," which the "Volkszeitung" repudiates.

The "iron law of wages" is based on two theories, the "wage fund" theory and the "population" theory of Malthus. According to the wage fund theory, the amount of capital that can go to the working class in the form of wages is a fixed quantity. All efforts of the working class to obtain higher wages must therefore end in failure. According to the Malthusian theory, population grows faster than the means of subsistence required for its maintenance. This growth is checked only by poverty, disease, starvation and war. The efforts of the working class to improve their condition even temporarily are therefore doomed to failure from the start. But even if they should succeed to obtain higher wages temporarily, this would lead to an increase of population, and their wages would again be reduced. These two theories were formulated by the classical bourgeois economists, and have been but partially and reluctantly given up by the present capitalist economists. Marx has disproven both theories, while Lassalle accepted them and based on them his theory—the "Volkszeitung's" theory—of indirect taxation.

On pp. 288–289, vol. 3, of his "Collected Works" Lassalle says in substance: "Wages depend on the number of those seeking employment and the quantity of the national capital devoted to the payment of labor. Taxation reduces the wages fund, while the number of laborers remains the same. How then can wages rise? Yes, where the wages of labor are just above the starvation point wages will HAVE to rise in consequence of increased prices caused by taxation. But by what means is this rise to be effected? By means of a reduction in the number of laborers through starvation, disease, etc."—Here we have the two horns of the iron law of wages, the wages fund and Malthusianism, trotted out by Lassalle as the very props and pillars of his taxation theory—the "Volkszeitung's" theory—, and yet the Editors of the "Volkszeitung" have the effrontery to tell their readers that THE PEOPLE believes in the "iron law of wages"! Are these Editors ignorant of their master's teachings, or are they intentionally misleading?

Nor is this all. In its list of authorities, the "Volkszeitung" prints Lassalle's distinction between direct and indirect taxes. It accepts it as sacred truth. On pp. 253, vol. 3, of his works, Lassalle says that the land tax goes to increase the price of the corn and cattle raised on the land, and is therefore paid by the consumer and not by the landlord. Lassalle, and the "Volkszeitung" with him, therefore favors a "direct" tax as a substitute, a tax on the landlord's income. But the income of the landlord, as landlord, consists exclusively of rent. A tax on rent, therefore, is paid, according to Lassalle and the "Volkszeitung," not by the consumer but by the landlord, while a tax on the value of the land is paid by the consumer. But how is the value or price of the land determined? By the capitalization of the rent. Suppose the prevailing rate of interest is 5 per cent. Then the value of a tract of land yielding an annual rent of $5, is $100, of another tract yielding $5,000, $100,000. We therefore arrive at this absurd conclusion: a tax levied on the rent of the land is paid by the landlord, while a tax levied on the value of the land, which is nothing else than the capitalization of the rent, is paid by the consumer. If the assessors levy a tax of $1,000 on land worth $100,000, or one per cent. on the land value, the consumer pays it; but if the $1,000 are levied on the rent of $5,000, or 20 per cent. on income, the landlord pays it. It is nothing but a question of bookkeeping!

In his "Criticism of the Gotha Programme" of the German Socialist Party Marx expresses himself on the "Volkszeitung's" fetish, the income tax, as follows: "'The German labor party demands as the politico-economic foundation of the State: a single, progressive income tax.' Taxes are the politico-economic foundation of the governmental machinery and of nothing else. In the 'future State' now existing in Switzerland (this is an ironical reference to the democratic illusion of the German Socialists) this demand is realized. An income tax presupposes the different sources of income of the different social classes; hence, capitalist society. It is therefore not at all strange that the Financial Reformers of Liverpool—bourgeois, with Gladstone's brother at their head—put forward the same demand as the programme."—What "ignorance"! What "perfidy"!

* * *

A very significant incident, which was repeated several times, occurred while the speaker was on the floor. Every time he spoke of the payment of wages by the capitalists, he was answered with jeers, laughter, and shouts of derision by the "Volkszeitung's" supporters. They were clearly of the opinion that the capitalists don't pay wages. This incident may explain, perhaps, the state of mind of the "taxpayers." If workingmen PAY wages to themselves, and profits to the capitalists, they of course PAY taxes to the Government. The reasoning is quite consistent, only they forget that the capitalist is in possession of the product before the workingman "pays wages to himself." Hence, they use the word "pay" for "produce." According to this reasoning, when a capitalist runs away without paying wages to his workingmen, it is not really the workingmen who are deprived of their wages, but the capitalist who is deprived of his profits.

The Reformer's Appeal to the Hawk.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by Stanislas Cullen, Spokane, Wash.]

If capital, according to Marx, "comes dripping from head to foot, from every pore, with blood and dirt"; if Hazleton, Buffalo, Chicago, and Wardner are not dreams, the tearful appeals of the truly good reformer to the capitalist in the name of the golden rule will avail as much as the bleat of the lamb to the hungry lever.

The millionaire's life is empty, he really
can't relish his meals.
His pleasures are barren and bring him no
joy while the bread of the worker he
steals.
His interest lies—like the worker—in smashing the system to dust
That forces the toiler to slave and to die
and his master to idle and rust.

This eloquence, burning (and barren) comes
hot from the lips of the men
Who pose as the "friends of the worker,"
and it sounds like the cry of the hen,
Cackling shrill to the hawk to relinquish
the chick he is bearing away
And come back and be frater (for he's not
to blame) with the weakling he meant
for his prey.

The Capitalist can't (just supposing he
would) put an end to the robber class
rule.
Who says that he would if he could, writes
himself down a liar or fool.
As the ivy on oak, as the worm on the
brute, so the capitalist lives on our
class.
And to ask him to "abstain" out of "brotherly love" is as wise as the bray of
an ass.

With the mean of the child who is starving
for bread; with the splash of the heart-wrenching tears
Of the mother who weeps while the little
one starves—with her prayer to her
God in my ears:
With the curse of the worker whose soul
has been crushed in the heart-grinding
search for a job;
Until desperate, he turns like a wolf in his
den—à la bourgeois—to murder and
rob;
With the working class battling for bread,
aye, for life, and calling true men to
the fray,
A fakir or fool is the man who will plead
to the hawk to relinquish his prey.

You but stand in the way and belittle our
Cause with your "brotherly" whine to
the rich.
Stand aside, or be MEN and take Socialist
arms and fight like us boys in the
ditch.
Raise the working class flag with the Hammer and Arm, for the Socialist train
clear the way,
And the rich will "reform" (like the hawk
with the chick) when he's choked into
quitting his prey.

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Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan

Brother Jonathan—I've been reading a very silly pamphlet.

Uncle Sam—Some Democratic or Republican affair?

B. J.—No; this time it was a Socailist affair.

U. S.—And silly?

B. J.—Yes. I don't mean to say that everything in it is silly. No. It has many good passages. But there was a decidedly silly warp that ran through the whole woof. Just think of Socialism in force! Why, the stimulous for work would be killed like a door-nail, and lie flat like a pancake. It is for that reason that I consider a Socialist pamphlet to be a silly thing.

U. S.—And would you mind explaining why you think Socialism would have that effect?

B. J.—Because if everything is provided for a man, he won't have to display any activity for getting it.

U. S.—Correct. But you have not yet proved even this case. 'Tis true that, if everything is provided for a man, he need not bother about getting—

B. J.—Just so!

U. S.—But you must first prove that under Socialism everything is so provided for the people that they don't need to bother about getting it. Now go ahead and prove to me that Socialism will provide things without people having to bother about them at all.

B. J.—Well, won't it provide everything that people need?

U. S.—NEED? Under the Socialist Republic the people will have, not what they NEED merely, but LUXURIES to boot.

B. J.—Exactly, that's what I thought is the idea, and makes my case all the stronger.

U. S.—Suppose you mention some of these necessaries and luxuries.

B. J.—Among the necessaries: shoes, clothing, hats, food, housing, medicine.

U. S.—And among the luxuries?

B. J.—Everything else: pianos, concerts, operas, pictures, books, parks, libraries, baths, gardens.

U. S.—Any more of either?

B. J.—Isn't that enough.

U. S.—Very well; we shall be satisfied with that. Now answer me categorically: You have heard of hail dropping down from the skies, eh?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Did you ever hear of boots and shoes dropping down from the skies, eh?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—Or hats?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—Or beefsteaks and loaves of bread?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—Or houses fully furnished?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—Or quinine pills and St. Jacob's Oil?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—Or pianos?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—Or books, whole libraries and pictures?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—Nor concerts, parks, gardens, and baths?

B. J.—Nor that either.

U. S.—This being thus; these necessaries and luxuries, that the Socialist Republic has in its folds for the people, not being of the nature of hail storms that drop down from the skies, it follows that to enjoy them they must come from some other source, eh?

B. J. (puckering his brows)—Certainly.

U. S.—And what source do you imagine that must be, eh?

B. J.—What source?

U. S.—Yes, what source?

B. J.—W-e-l-l—

U. S.—Out with it!

B. J.—Well,—Labor!

U. S.—Yes; Labor. (Crossing his arms and beaming down upon B. J.) Now, if you are kindly enough disposed, would you mind enlighten me how it is possible for people to enjoy all these necessaries and luxuries in the Socialist Republic; all these necessaries and luxuries that require LABOR to produce, and yet not need any activity for getting them?

B. J. remains silent.

U. S.—I'm listening.

B. J. mumbles.

U. S.—Have you turned ventriloquist? The sounds I hear seem to come from the region of your belly. No answer? Not a sound even? Then, me gay sailor boy, let me tell you this: The pamphlet you were reading wasn't at all a Socialist pamphlet. You can't stuff me. You have been reading some political parson's or professor's slush; and, like an unthinking booby, you swallowed it like you would a country sausage. Wealth can not exist without LABOR; to have wealth to enjoy LABOR must have been exerted. The Socialist Republic is not a compendium of miracles. The stimulus to work will be there, infinitely more than today.

B. J. More?

U. S.—Yes; I say more because the stimulus to work consists in the desire to enjoy wealth. To-day, it is sad experience that wealth is the product of labor but the reward of idleness, seeing that the idle capitalist grabs it all. Now go and throw your wondrous pamphlet into the fire.

A third 5,000 edition of the pamphlet "What Means this Strike?" is now out. Its large sale is a gratifying sign of the times, and it is an evidence of the class of literature that is most useful and, consequently, best called for.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

A RAILROAD AD. PHOTOGRAPHED.

Yielding to the many requests that have come in during the week for the publication of the Hocking Valley R. R. advertisement, spoken of by a correspondent from Ohio and partly quoted in last week's issue, we give below an accurate photographic reproduction of that significant advertisement, in which Mr. Debs' speech on "Modern Socialism" is announced, reduced railroad rates are offered to the people to go and hear him, and, the railroad's ticket agents are referred to for "further information."

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TICKETS will be good going on Regular Trains of June 10, 1899.

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Daily People Conference.

Meeting of June 26, with Comrade Cooper acting as chairman and Comrade D. Klein as vice-chairman. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read. Three new delegates seated. Delegate representing formerly the 16th and 18th A. D.'s, Brooklyn, reported that he represents now the 19th. Communication received from Comrade J. Horsack, Jersey City, N. J., requesting information as to the manner in which he could assist the work of the Conference. Secretary instructed to comply.

Executive Board reported order of business and plan of action for the Daily People Clubs and were adopted.

It was decided to obtain subscriptions for the weekly PEOPLE and to raise funds for the DAILY PEOPLE, but no affairs to be arranged where tickets for admission are to be sold without the consent of the Conference. Concurred in.

12th A. D. reported that 50 cents per month toward the defraying of the expenses of the Conference were voted and that a Daily People Club is being organized.

11th, 20th, Br. 2, 30th, Am. Br., B'lyn, and Br. 2, Hoboken, reported that they distribute weekly a number of copies of THE PEOPLE.

Comrade Cooper reported that the mass meeting held in Teutonia Assembly Rooms was a great success. Speakers were cheered to the echo, enthusiasm running high in the audience that filled the hall and ante-rooms, showing that there was a ready field for the DAILY PEOPLE. $11.86 were collected for the Slatersville strikers.

Printing Committee reported that the printed matter was ready for distribution. Secretary was instructed to send "Manifesto" to all Party papers, requesting its publication. $25 were paid on account of the bill for printing. $2 were donated by a comrade for the DAILY PEOPLE fund. Motion carried to request Br. 2 of 32d and 33d A. D. to withdraw Delegate Reichenthal for having misrepresented the work and object of the Daily People Conference to a number of comrades. The following organizations responded to the roll call: 12th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 21st, 26th Br. 2, 28th, 30th Br. 2, 32d & 33d, 34th and 35th Assembly Districts, New York; Daily People Clubs No. 1 and 3, Am. Br. and 19th A. D.-23d Ward, Brooklyn, Br. 2 Hoboken, and N. E. C. Next meeting of the Conference takes place on Monday, July 10.

JULIUS HAMMER,
Secretary,
98 Avenue C.

To the Sections of the S. L. P.

The second of the supplements to the Socialist Almanac—No. 3, Vol. I., "People Library"— is now out and ready for shipment.

It is a handsome, 24-page pamphlet, the contents of which are:

I. The New Trusts.
II. The middle Class; its Origin; its Rise; its Decline.
III. The Foreign Trade in the U. S. in 1880 and 1898.
IV. German Trade Unionism.
V. S. L. P. of Canada—Socialist Vote of California.

All of these subjects are of great interest and if properly pushed, the book can readily be disposed of.

The retail price of this number is only 5 cents, which makes possible a very extensive sale.

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LATE ELECTIONS IN SPAIN.

[From the Paris, France, "Mouvement Socialiste," by Pablo Iglesias of Madrid, Spain.]

The ambitious chief of the present Government, aiming at striking an attitude and justifying his advent to power, has had a good deal to say, in the name of the opposition, about the need of reforming the public administration, controlling universal suffrage, and undertaking measures to develop wealth and meet the enormous expenditures that overwhelm the country since the disastrous wars it has just gone through. If he has reached the helm of State, it is not so much, thanks to this campaign—most of the electors took no stock in it—, as to his alliance with General Polavieja, who is quite a favorite with the Clerical party, and, consequently, with the Queen Regent: thus he hastened to forget all about the principles he had been upholding. There is, in the present administration, as much immorality and disorder as in the preceding ones. In point of reforms, it thinks of none but such as are of a reactionary character. There had been talk about rendering universal suffrage a reality: the late elections have proved that we now only have one more man to debauch it.

Anxious to secure to his Government a large majority that should enable him to remain in power a couple of years, preoccupied with the task of managing the Liberal Monarchists to the end that that opposition be not too violent, Silvela has conducted the most scandalous elections ever seen in Spain.

In Madrid the bureauxs have committed such irregularities that a poll of 50,000 votes was announced, when, in fact, there were hardly 30,000 voters. The Liberal Monarchist candidates, who had received but an insignificant support, have been returned elected with over 11,000 votes. These three seats, usurped by these Liberals, belonged to 2 Republicans and 1 Socialist.

In Bilbao, matters were still worse. The bourgeois candidate had suborned, as a means to bribe voters, 1,000 toughs armed with daggers, revolvers, and sticks, and these fellows, in contempt of the law, were aided in their infamous rôle by all the authorities. This accounts for the use of force, which the Socialists of Bilbao resorted to against these people, being determined to cause the suffrage to be respected, in the measure of their power. The ardor of our partisans, their enthusiasm for the ideas that we defend, gave them the advantage in the physical conflict. Barely ten of them were wounded; their adversaries had more than sixty injured.

In Zaragoza, almost all the bourgeois candidates bought their victory. One of them paid as high as 250 francs for a vote.

In Tortosa, one man was killed as the result of electoral riots. In many other places scandalous acts were seen. The districts where approximate purity prevailed are few enough to be counted.

Despite all, the Socialist Party gained some votes since the previous Legislative elections. It is our partisans, who, in the campaign, showed the greatest amount of energy and of enthusiasm; it is they who labored most courageously and resolutely to prevent corruption. Even the bourgeois press admits this. But for the scandalous conduct of the authorities and the capitalists, our Party would have sent to Parliament three representatives: 1 from Madrid, 1 from Bilbao, and 1 from Zaragoza. We may, accordingly, declare, and justly so, that three seats were stolen from the Socialists. Seeing that our Party must continue to pursue the identical tactics in the electoral campaigns, and with ever increasing firmness; seeing, moreover, that its progress begins to count, it may be asserted that, within a few years, it will not be 1 or 2 Deputies but 6 or 8 that we shall send to Parliament.

The Chamber of Deputies is to-day composed, apart from the partisans of the Minister whose figure exceeds 260, of about 80 Liberal Monarchists headed by Sagasta, 20 Independent Liberals, 14 or 16 Republicans, a few Carlists, and 2 or 3 Independent Conservatives. The Republicans are divided into three groups: Fusionists, Independents and Federalists.

Sagasta, realizing that Silvela will not remain in power long, and seeing, on the other hand, that the Republicans are a divided body, avoids accentuating his opposition to the Government or of taking a hostile attitude to the monarchy. He certainly would have done the latter if he believed the Government would last, or if there were a Republican party strong enough to make an alliance with.

Under these conditions, the Republicans can do nothing, or almost nothing for their ideas. Castelar recently declared that he would return to active life to combat the reaction represented by the existing Government. His vanity must have inspired this thought: he lacked, moreover, both the energy and the talent needed at present to organize a strong and influential Republican party. Thus we continue to be governed by the Monarchists, who learn nothing from the past; nor do we see rising above the horizon any progressive party able to lead the people on the path chosen by the more advanced nations.

With us, the only party that progresses, the only one that steadily gains ground, is the Socialist Party. Its influence among the radical republican groups is felt more every day. An indication of this is that at the Madrid election the Federalists presented, by common accord, alongside of a political chieftain like Pi y Margal and of Nicolas Estévanez, who was Minister of War during the Republic, the two Socialist candidates. It goes without saying that our Party is to-day the most ardent defender of political liberty, and is the one that stands readiest to combat all reactionary attempts.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognised.]

New Bedford, Mass., Style.

To THE PEOPLE.—I wish to assure the comrades and friends at large that we of New Bedford, Mass., are not sleeping. We are on the hustle all the time. Open air meetings every week; and although some of us did not think they would cut much ice, the most sceptical are convinced by the results. Large crowds, well behaved, and interested tell the story of all the meetings. The value of the out-door speaking cannot be overestimated. We had called and advertised meetings in different halls and never could get the crowd. So we went to them and hope to show good results when the next vote is taken. Although we are not all able to get up on the soap box on the corners, everyone can do his share in his own particular sphere.

A few weeks ago, one of us had a letter in one of the local papers, stating that the S. L. P. was no "business man's" party; the letter was picked up by some flunky of the capitalist reform screamer type who called the writer of the letter "a misguided Socialist," and thought it very unwise to make such a declaration, quoting the failure of colonization schemes as the failures of Socialism and laying it to the fact that they were not conducted by business men. A reply followed, showing the lines of the class struggle, how the material interests of the two classes were opposed and showing where the business man of to-day could not be true to his own class interests and at the same time to the Socialists, or the working class. Of course, we know sometimes it is a waste of ink to argue with a man of his instincts, but you can use him for propaganda purposes. It is good policy for the comrades to use the press as much as they will let you, as I have met men afterwards who knew nothing of Socialism but what they had read in those communications and were very favorably impressed. We should use every method to get our truths before the public and that is essential. Plant the seed, and though it may be on barren ground, the rains of prosperity that are flooding the working class out of their jobs and homes and forcing their wives and children into the factories will root the seed and the crop will amply repay the Socialist gardeners.

In New Bedford we have the Morse twist drill, which has a practical monopoly of the drill business of the world. They were some years ago a very well paid class of wage workers and politically a Republican hot-bed. Labor is very much sub-divided in the works and a great many petty bosses, each running a particular part of a job on piece work, came in for a share of the spoils. Conditions though are fast changing. On account of the diversity of the jobs and the comparative small number on each, it was an easy matter to cut wages, which they are doing to perfection and the employés are seeing a practical demonstration of the leveling of the "aristocracy of labor." A union was something that was never thought of, and may be it is better thus than to have a fakir-ridden pure and simpler. But the leaven is working in the twist drill and some of the boys will join a union that will eventually get every concession it demands, i. e., the political-economic union of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A.

A comrade who can neither write nor speak publicly can do his share of the good work just the same as the rest, by distributing the Party papers and by his presence at the meetings and conversation with outsiders in the audience influence a good deal.

Next fall we are to have a battle royal in the municipal election unless all signs fail. One brewery concern of Fall River is to put up $10,000 and a grocer in the center of the city $5,000 more to defeat the present administration which is rotten to the core. Money will be as free as water, and we have got to fight from now on to hold our own. One thing about the S. L. P. is, that it can fight and no fake about it either, and the ward heelers and crook politicians are beginning to get it into their heads that we are no sell-out organization of which the city is full. The comrades can bet their life that New Bedford is in the game and will hold a better hand every time there is an election.

L. C.
New Bedford, June 24.

A Good Test.

To THE PEOPLE.—Do you know that I have a splendid gauge to measure a man's honesty or depth of thought on matters Socialistic? If he says THE PEOPLE keeps good men from joining the Party, I inquire what union he is living off; what fake sheet is he working on, and—confidentially—if he does not believe that Anarchy is "a step in advance of Socialism"? When he says, however, that he misses THE PEOPLE more than he would his meals, I know I have a man and that there will be no trouble with him. This, I'll venture to say, is the experience of every Organizer.

We are with THE PEOPLE with every revolutionary drop in our veins. Smash the fakirs, clear up the fuddled. Swing your axe as you always have in the past, and you will earn the enmity of the crooks and the love of those who cry "Live the Socialist Republic."

U. S. DALTON.
Spokane, Wash., June 15.

A Chicagoan Wants to Know.

To THE PEOPLE.—In the report of the National Executive Committee, published in THE PEOPLE, June 18, Comrade Vogt surrendered a letter from K. Ibsen, of Cleveland, O., in which he states that the Board of Appeals was compelled by the Party Constitution to decide against Dietzgen's appeal, but that he (Ibsen) "would for his whole life be ashamed of this action."

A letter was read at the meeting of the 22d Ward Club of this city, June 19, 1899, from the same Dietzgen, in which he stated that, if the Board of Appeals sustained his appeal, his resignation from the Party should be at once sent in BECAUSE HE HELD CREDENTIALS FROM THE S. D. P. TO REPRESENT THEM AT THE EUROPEAN CONFERENCES.

Now, it would be interesting for Party members to know, in the face of this statement, whether K. Ibsen ought not to be ashamed of that letter of his for the rest of his life?

B. BERLYN.
Chicago, June, 22.

Texas is Coming.

To THE PEOPLE.—"Texas is coming"—so writes E. V. Debs in the "Social Democratic Herald" of June 3. Right you are, Bro. Debs. Texas IS coming, but to the S. L. P. instead of the S. D. P.—with the exception of that handful of middle class muddle-heads, who constitute the "Socialist Party" of the U. S. and surrounding counties, lorded over by its founder, the great and only "Bill" Farmer, ex-Populist, ex-S. L. P. member, ex-Editor of the now defunct "Social-Economist," the warm defender of the Waites, Altgelds, Jonses, Caseys, Chases, etc.

I used to think that some of the comrades criticised Debs too severely, but since I attended his lecture here and heard him bemoan the miseries of the poor millionaires "with whom a tramp wouldn't swap"—since he so readily assimilated that aggregation of mental, moral and intellectual freaks called the "Socialist Party"—but especially since he handled the truth so recklessly in his report about his Texas tour, stating that: "a Committee of Section Houston, S. L. P., has just called on me and we had a most pleasant interview," and further "I assume the responsibility to predict that it will not be long before the comrades who compose this Section (Houston) will come to us in a body"—since then I can understand why these comrades fought and are still fighting this man to the knife.

The facts in the matter of Section Houston, S. L. P., are that two members of Section Houston, who have long been looked upon as doubtful, called on Mr. Debs, but without being elected a Committee nor authorized by said Section; and if they assumed to speak as representatives of that body and did make the assertion cited above, Mr. Debs was simply "taken in." The rest of the members of Section Houston repudiate the action of that "committee" and will see that they get their dues.

The days are gone by when such men as Debs, Farmer, etc., could sidetrack the movement in Texas.

Apropos, Debs' lecture in San Antonio was held under the auspices of the thorough reactionary, hopelessly pure and simple Trades Council: while his manager, in truly capitalistic style, tried to sell to the audience photos of "the bort leader of men." We had two comrades stationed at the entrance of the hall (before the lecture commenced) distributing May Day issues of THE PEOPLE. About 500 copies were thus scattered, so the people who attended got their money's worth after all.

FRANK LEITNER.
San Antonio, June 16.

Who can Give Information?

To THE PEOPLE.—I was a member of the Socialist Educational Club of the 10th Assembly District, N. Y., which some time ago went out of existence.

It is said all the moneys and property of said Club were turned over to the S. L. P.

I am perfectly satisfied if such is the case, but would like to know if that was done.

SOLOMON BERNHARDT.
New York, June 5, 1899.

Right You Are!

To THE PEOPLE.—I have read other Socialist papers such as the "Appeal" and "Coming Nation," and their rantings about THE PEOPLE and the Socialist Labor Party is one thing that has given me my great preference for that Party. Its rigid discipline and uncompromising attitude gives me confidence that we have a Party that is destined to LEAD LABOR out of the land of bondage. I want to get the correct ideas in my mind so clearly that I can express them plainly at all times and places, and that I can only get from THE PEOPLE. The workingman must become class-conscious; that is, he must clearly see that his interests and the interests of the capitalists are diametrically opposed first, last and all the time, and can never be reconciled. He must attack capitalism at the point of its greatest weakness, and that point is the ballot box. Like General Grant, he must demand an unconditional surrender and never be carried off his feet by any capitalistic promise of relief or reform. There is no reform for the capitalist system except in its downfall; and no relief for Labor except in the abolition of the wage system.

I would like to know through the columns of THE PEOPLE whether I am correct.

We have a little "Socialism" in practice here in Orange, Fla. The criminals are taken from the jail and made to build clay roads, and after their term expires are given the road. Of course, the roads are free to all and there is enough for all. It seems as though the builders ought to be given food, clothing and shelter when they are given the road, but there must be a profit made on the food and clothing. It a strange someone don't discover in this age of invention that when the profit is taken off from food, clothing, etc., they will become, like air and water, free elements and give mankind a chance to enjoy life, liberty, happiness, etc.

E. B. WHIPPLE.
Merrimack, Fla., June 16.

On Organization.

To THE PEOPLE.—In your columns about three weeks ago appeared a resolution of Section Richmond and the Virginia State Committee of the S. L. P., condemning the "Minneapolis proposition" for an amendment of the Party constitution insofar as it affects the mode of election of the National Executive Committee.

While the "Minneapolis proposition" has not yet come before the Party for general vote, it is probably known to most of the Party members. I should not, however, have asked for space in your columns to defend the proposition, had not our Virginia comrades first asked space to condemn it. Nor shall I do more than reply to the one point they have raised.

Section Richmond and the Virginia State Committee oppose the plan "because it would be dangerous to take the executive control of the Party out of the hands of the experienced and thoroughly trustworthy men" who constitute the N. E. C.

I submit that this argument is, to put it flatly, very absurd. If the argument is good as against the "Minneapolis proposition," then it may, with perfect reason, be carried much farther. On exactly the same grounds, it would be argued that the present members of the N. E. C. should be elected for life—because they are "experienced and trustworthy."

No one would argue thus. No one would deny that there are experienced and trustworthy comrades outside of the present N. E. C. and outside of Greater New York. Since this is so, it ought to be evident that the Party at large can choose experienced and trustworthy comrades to administer the affairs of the whole Party, more safely than it can entrust this power to the comrades of a single locality.

Let me be understood. I do not support the "Minneapolis proposition" out of any ill-will or distrust for the present members of the N. E. C. or for the comrades of Greater New York. If the present plan is maintained, I should not trust Baltimore, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago, Minneapolis, or San Francisco, anymore than New York. But I think the present plan a bad one, because it practically invests a single Section with almost absolute executive control over the affairs of the whole Party. I think the Party has grown to a stage at which it can safely and advantageously abandon a plan adopted in the days of its infancy and exchange it for a plan suited to its present sturdy growth.

The "Minneapolis proposition" now has four seconds. It will, in all probability, come before the Party for general vote. If then a more workable substitute can be proposed, which will effect the same ends, we of Minneapolis shall be glad to support it. Fraternally,

ALGERNON LEE.
Labor Lyceum, Minneapolis.

As to the Mass. State Committee.

To THE PEOPLE.—In reply to the statement of the Massachusetts State Committee, published in THE PEOPLE to-day, I wish to say that the State Committee is correct according to law, capitalist class law. They, however, ignore the Party. In my humble opinion the Party may at any time by convention and referendum vote, or by referendum vote alone, change the location of the State Committee, or discharge a State Committee (Constitution, Sec. 4 and 5; State Organization, Sec. 3, Miscellaneous Regulations). It may be quite nice to have a State Committee, similar to the capitalist parties, composed of one member from each of the Senatorial Districts, 40 in all, and as many more as the State Committee or convention may add to that number, but will the present State Committee kindly show how such a body would be of use instead of ornament, or show how a State Committee, constituted under our own system, could not be of far greater advantage to the Party in every way than one elected by law?

Of course we will elect a State Committee as required by law, but we need not commit the insanity of intrusting them with all of the duties that we require of a State Committe chosen by the law of the S. L. P. In the first place the body would be too unwieldy to be of use, the expenses of two or three of their meetings would be more than a whole campaign costs us now; secondly, after they once get elected we have no control over them until their successors are elected and organized. Any or all of them could sever their membership with the Party and still retain their position. We have at present an instance of a similar body, the "Volkszeitung" Publishing Association, that is a body constituted under the laws of New York striving to strangle the S. L. P. I don't expect such a condition in Massachusetts in the near future; but it is well to guard against it before it is too late. The Massachusetts S. L. P. and the S. L. P. in other States needs a central directing authority (which we will call a State Committee or any other suitable name) amenable fully and directly to the Party discipline at all times; one which can meet as often as circumstances require without scuttling the Party's finances. The duties required of the body elected from the Senatorial Districts and State convention are defined by the State law, and consist generally of calling conventions and caucuses and make rules governing same. The present State Committee, chosen over a year ago, holds this office and those powers by virtue of its existence last November; but it also holds other powers delegated to it by the Socialist Labor Party through its constitution and laws. It is the duty of the Party to withdraw those powers when the Committee by delay or vacillation does not advance the interests of the Party as much as possible, or when the Committee is obstructing or delaying a full and free expression of the Party will, and are using some of the terms of a capitalist law to assist in such obstruction. I am of the opinion that the present State Committee is not as effective as it could be, and it certainly is obstructing an expression of the Party will. 'Tis also injuring the Party; proof of which can be seen in the great general advance of the vote in the State except in the immediate vicinity of the State Committee's location, the Party vote in their city having fallen off while the city gave a larger total vote.

I have no wish to deprive them of the ornamental position the State law or fate, as they say, placed in their hands, but if the Party in this State wants to make an advance proportionate to our advance of last year, let us by some means re-locate the central directing authority.

JER. O'FIHELLY.
Abington, Mass., June 25.

Owls Fluttered by Socialists.

To THE PEOPLE.—Having been informed that Laurence Gronlund was to lecture before the so-called Social Reform Club Sunday night on "The Futility of all Third Party Tactics in Realizing Social Reforms," I attended. Considering the impressions I received I thought many of the Party members would be interested in what took place.

Gronlund spent an hour trying to prove that all political changes must come through either the Democratic or Republican parties. He argued that the Republican party, which at one time was a highly moral party, had lost those morals and today was the party of the rich, but the Democratic party was the poor man's party and stood ready to save the working class (conveniently forgetting that it has always betrayed that class) and would have his support if it would advocate the following planks which he continually referred to as his:

State banks, national telegraphs and national control (not ownership of the railroads), he wanted the Government to arbitrarily fix railroad fares and freight rates.

This he called Socialism and hoped the Democratic party can catch the vote of the proletariat by using this bait. (Gronlund again forgot that the working class consists of men not gudgeons.)

He then showed that the Greenback, Single Tax and Free Silver reforms had ended in failure and said, referring to the S. L. P., "people will not support a party that has made no progress in twenty-five years." (Gronlund had better wake up from his Rip van Winkel sleep.)

The floor was thrown open for ten minute replies, and James Allman spoke, showing the necessity of a third party movement, but ended by saying that while he was a member of the S. L. P. he did not believe in the campaign of vindictiveness and slander that the Party carried on, which remark was received with vociferous applause by the Debsites present.

The Chairman then called upon representatives of other parties but was unable for a time to get any response, the Single Taxers, who evidently believed with Gronlund, kept "mum"; finally Non-Citizen Winshevsky of the "only American Socialist party" took the floor and said he thought the same as COMRADE Allman and spoke for a third party movement.

There being no other movements to represent, the floor was thrown open to all who cared to support the third party idea and Comrade Balkam, myself and one other member of the S. L. P. spoke. A "New Democrat" and Mailly of the Debs movement both attacked the S. L. P. and said is was no good, and managed to do considerable misrepresenting for so short a time as they had to speak.

I had said during my remarks that I could not refer to Gronlund as Comrade, and, said so because I noticed that during the discussion Allman had referred to Gronlund, Winshevsky, et al., as "comrades" and thought it a very peculiar proceeding. Finally, when Mailly had finished his attacks, I rose and through the chair asked Allman if he was willing to sit still in a public meeting of that kind and allow himself to call and be called by such men as Gronlund (a reactionist), Winshevsky (an enemy of the S. L. P.), and Mailly (the organizer of the S. D. P.) "comrade." Allman in the presence of the whole audience said he was. (Comrades Balkam, Yheman, Slobodin, Newman and others will bear me out in this statement.)

Here we have a man who poses as a member of a class-conscious, militant movement, a man who objects to vindictiveness and narrowness, shown clearly why he objects to the policy pursued by the S. L. P. He evidently wants to be allowed to shake hands with the enemy, to kiss him on the cheek as it were and still have the members of the S. L. P. say nothing.

The whole impression I received from the affair is, that now as never must the vigilence of the Party membership be increased; now as never must the Party membership know who are its friends and who its enemies, whether out of its ranks or in its ranks; now as never must the healthy and progressive revolutionary movement refuse to be deceived by the muddle-headed wailings of a reactionist or the covert acts of its members, and throw out on the ash heap all who by word or deed stand in its way.

A. S. BROWN.
Brooklyn, June 25.

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

J. C., NEW YORK.—We have heard of that New Rochelle resolution, and believe it is referred to in this issue's report of the N. E. C., but have not yet received it. Soon as received, and space allowing, it will be published. It is essential that the Party know exactly where each of its units (Sections) stands.

N. W., NEW YORK.—The supplement of the "Socialist Almanac" for July, in charge of Comrade Sanial, is about to be published; it treats fully the, particularly in America, interesting question of taxation—politically, statistically, historically and economically. You will find there in compressed form all the information desired.

E. S., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Look up the Letter Box answers to "E. M. W., Polk, Pa." and "H. B. A., London, Ont." in THE PEOPLE of Sept. 25, 1898. Guess you will find yourself answered there. If doubts still remain call again.

W. J. S., NEW YORK.—As carrion is not meat for our steel, neither is a discussion down the gutters, whither the "Volkszeitung" would drag the issue, to our taste. Moreover, THE PEOPLE'S editorial part is done: it has drawn the Pure-and-Simple-Bourgeois-Private-Property "Volkszeitung" cat clean out of the bag. Before this, only parts of the cat were in sight: a bit of its whiskers, a tip of its tail, a patch of its belly; now the whole cat is out—from nose to tail-tip, including claws and fangs,—in plain view of the whole Party. The Party now has the beast in hand,—and no doubt will tell it.

F. L., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—The matter was received. You understood the Letter Box answer rightly.

E. C. D., TRENTON, N. J.—Office, in the S. L. P., is not a RIGHT, it is a TRUST. The trustee may at any time revoke his trust. This is a principle that the S. L. P. insists on shall be introduced in the Socialist Republic; in the meantime, it puts that principle in practice within its own organization.

"NASSAU," N. Y.—In the proper sense of the word "grow," stones don't grow. "Growing" is an organic function; stones, minerals, are not organic bodies.

L. J., CHICAGO, ILL.—Why, of course, shyster lawyers must "grow hot in the collar" at the bare thought of the Alliance. And do you wonder? Don't you know that such gentlemen make it a business to ingratiate themselves with Judges? A friendly Judge can do many a favor to favorite lawyers, favors that are reducible to dollars and cents. Hence, to gain the love and affection of a Judge, is frequently the main practice of such "practising" lawyers. A way to gain such love and affection is to manage to secure from Labor Unions the endorsement of such a Judge when he is running for office. Now such endorsements are not gettable from S. T. & L. A. organizations. Thus the Alliance is an impediment in the way of the shyster, as it is in the way of the fakir.

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NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secretary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.—National Executive Committee—Secretary George Moore, 61 Ryde street, Montreal.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—147 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Meeting held Friday, June 23, with C. H. Matchett in the chair. Absent: Keep, excused. Financial report for the week ending June 17 showed: receipts, $79.55; expenditures, $89.73.

The sub-committee, elected to draw up statement in regard to decisions of National Board of Appeals and letter of K. Ibsen reported as follows:

To the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.

Your committee, appointed to prepare a statement in regard to the decisions of the National Board of Appeals against the action of Section New York in the matter of the Socialist Liedertafel, as well as in regard to the letter of K. Ibsen, herewith submit the following report:

1. The decision of the Board "that Branch 11, Socialist Liedertafel, shall be accorded all rights of membership until the general vote, about to be taken, ratifies the severance of connection with Section Greater New York," contains two distinct points; first, by implying that rights of membership were interfered with through the action of the Section; and, second, that the action of the General Committee of the Section in this matter, shall not hold good until ratified by general vote of the Section's membership.

As to the first, the Section, through its organizer, has submitted documentary evidence, showing that the resolution adopted by the General Committee stated distinctly that the members of the Liedertafel be instructed to join their respective Assembly Districts and that there was no desire and no intention to deprive any one of them of his membership in the Party; that the Section, in taking this action, simply wanted to disconnect itself from a singing society which had hitherto been organically connected with the Party organization; that it was thought inadvisable to continue such connection with a body, the primary object of which was not to agitate for Socialism, but pleasure and recreation, and that the members thereof should enrol in the Assembly District organizations where the work of the Party is done, and where alone they could be useful. Leaving aside the question as to whether or not this view be the correct one, it is clear that a Party Section must have and has the right to arrange its internal organization and deploy its forces in such manner as to make its work most effective and leave it to the members in their private capacity to attach themselves to singing or other pleasure societies as they may desire.

We therefore hold, that the contention of Section New York, to the effect that the Board of Appeals went beyond its jurisdiction in at all entertaining the appeal of the Liedertafel, is fully justified and recommend that the Board be so informed.

As to the second point, that the action of the General Committee of Section New York shall not stand until ratified by general vote, we hold that, since the by-laws of the Section, which in no wise conflict with the National Party Constitution, distinctly prescribe the functions of said committee and also provide under what regulations an action of the General Committee may be referred to a general vote, every such action holds good until overthrown by general vote; moreover, we hold, that, if such a decision is allowed to stand as a precedent, the form of organization now in vogue in most of the large cities of the country, a form that becomes imperative as soon as the membership grows so large as to make truly representative Section meetings a matter of impossibility, could no longer be upheld. A Central Committee of a Section must be in a position to take action that will stand and the remedy against a possible abuse of power is to be found in the provision that a certain portion of the membership, to be regulated by the local by-laws, can demand that such action be confirmed by a general vote.

We recommend, therefore, that this ruling be set aside, it being outside of the jurisdiction of the Board, inasmuch as it seriously interferes with matters of organization over which, according to the very structure of the Party organization, the National Executive Committee alone has jurisdiction.

2. When the last elections for the National Executive Committee took place, New York threw out the vote cast by the Socialist Liedertafel (Branch 11), for the reason that the vote was in excess of the membership in good standing in that body.

It is not for the National Executive Committee to enter upon the merits of the case, neither is the decision of the Board of Appeals, that the vote of the Liedertafel be counted, of practical import, because the result of the election would be the same so far as the composition of the present National Executive Committee is concerned, but what is of importance in the decision of the Board, is partly the complete denial and partly the more than remarkable construction of the plain wording of the Party constitution, as laid down in Art. II., Sec. 14, to wit: "members who have withheld payment of their dues for more than three months shall be suspended from all rights of membership until they have fulfilled their obligations."

The decision of the Board reads: "That the vote of Branch 11, Socialist Liedertafel, shall be counted, for the reason that according to common usage as long as members of the Party are not under charges, they are accorded the right to vote on all Party questions, no evidence being submitted that the vote cast exceeded the number of members present."

So strange and so utterly incompatible did this ruling seem with the plain language of the constitution, that a letter of inquiry was sent to Cleveland, asking, in substance, what construction the Board put upon Art. II., Sec. 14, to which the latter replied as follows: "In the case of the Liedertafel, mention was made of comrades who enjoyed full privilege of membership, though at the time they were not in good standing according to Art. II., Section 14: If one set of members are not dealt with according to the letter of the law, others should not be either. We take it that, if a member is derilict in paymert of dues, that is a basis for charges and he should be entered upon the books as suspended, after one notice of such arrearage has been served on him, and all shall be treated alike, no matter what their standing in the Party."

From this it would seem that the Liedertafel pleaded guilty, threw up the sponge and sought shelter behind the plea "that there are others," and as though the Board, instead of rendering a decision on the case in hand, took for granted the assertions of the Liedertafel, forthwith and without investigation created a new case and passed upon it, declaring in substance that, if the constitution has once been violated, it may always be violated.

We care not to dwell upon the statement that non-payment of dues is a basis for charges, but inasmuch as it devolves upon the National Executive Committee to enforce the decisions of the Board, we submit that this decision, which is so glaring a contradiction of the letter and spirit of Art. II., Sec. 14 of the national constitution, cannot be enforced or allowed to stand as a precedent and therefore recommend that it be ignored by the National Executive Committee, whose foremost duty is to see to it that the constitution is observed.

3. As to the letter of K. Ibsen, a member of the Board of Appeals, to H. Vogt, the Editor of the "Vorwaerts." It appears from this letter that the Board was "compelled" by the Party constitution to sanction the expulsion of E. Dietzgen (expelled by Section Chicago), because of his connection with the Debs party, but that he (Ibsen) will be ashamed of this action for the rest of his life. In regard to this we hold, that a man who is ashamed to carry out the Party constitution, is not a fit member of the National Board of Appeals and we recommend that Section Cleveland be called upon to withdraw him and to fill the vacancy thus created with a comrade whose sense of shame is not so finely developed in the wrong direction.

The letter also makes it appear that the Board, in passing upon the appeal of Arthur Kahn, expelled by Section New York for enrolling for the primaries as a Democrat, wrote to New York, to an alleged boarding house keeper, the address of whom must have been furnished by Kahn himself, and received, of course, the answer that she had boarded two Arthur Kahns. Kahn had, during his trial before the Section, set up the claim that not he, but a cousin bearing the same name, had enrolled as a Democrat, but he never produced this cousin, and inquiries at the boarding house where Kahn lived, brought out the fact that the other boarders knew only of one Arthur Kahn ever having lived there.

Finally, the letter states, "the fact comes to light that there is no Kahn enrolled at all." In view of another fact, namely, that there is in possession of your committee a copy of the City Record, containing the enrolment lists of the Republican and Democratic parties and wherein it appears that one Arthur Kahn enrolled as a Democrat from 355 E. 72d street, the then residence of the expelled Kahn, given by him when he had acted as an officer in an S. L. P. primary, the light in which the other fact presents itself is more than peculiar.

Taking this letter of a member of the Board as reflecting the mode of procedure of that body, it is evident that here too the Board did not pass upon the case that had been before Section New York, but that it again constructed a new case and passed upon that.

And, moreover, it did so without giving the Section interested the slightest inkling and not the vestige of a chance to offer anything in rebuttal of the "evidence" collected behind its back through—Arthur Kahn, the expelled enroller.

Thus it would appear that Kahn offers one set of statements at his trial before the Grievance Committee of the Section and adopts one line of defense. On appeal, however, he changes tactics, makes new statements, gets the Board to enter upon an investigation of its own and, upon the information thus obtained from New York and of which the Section knows not, a decision is rendered.

The state of affairs indicated by this letter of Ibsen's, and indicated also by the other decisions of the Board, herein reviewed, makes it imperative to closely investigate the workings of the Board, if the confidence of the Party membership in one of the tribunals of the Party is to be preserved.

We recommend, therefore, that Section Cleveland be called upon to immediately in quire into the methods employed by the Board, and should the statements contained in K. Ibsen's letter be substantiated (a copy of which is to be forwarded to the Section) to at once reconstruct the said Board.

The Committee:

HENRY KUHN.
L. SANIAL.

Moved to adopt the report. Stahl demanded vote by roll call. In favor Kinneally, Brown, Murphy, Sanial; against Stahl.

A letter was read from K. Ibsen, stating that he had not mentioned Kircher in his letter to Vogt; that he did not intend to represent the other persons named as ready to go over into the Debs movement, but had only drawn the conclusion that if the bickering in our Party continued, they would find it less difficult to step over into the S. D. P., but that it was not the object of those comrades to so step over, nor that they would do so. He also states in reference to the Kahn matter that he had spoken in an anticipatory sense, saying: "At last there may come a report to the effect that a Kahn did not register at all." Comparison of these and other statements with the letter sent to Vogt reveal the fact that Kircher is mentioned; and that the passages quoted from the letter in THE PEOPLE of June 18 have been quoted literally. Resolutions were received from Section Denver, Colo., endorsing the stand taken by the N.E.C. and the Party organs in the controversy between the Party organs and the "Volkszeitung" and similar resolutions were received from the Texas State Committee and Section Newport News, Va. Section New Rochelle, N. Y., sent resolutions against the Party standpoint in the controversy with the "Volkszeitung." Resolved to print the same.

The National Board of Appeals sent the following communication:

"Comrade Henry Stahl, member of the National Executive Committee, having appealed from action of majority of the National Executive Committee, protesting against submission to popular vote of the question: 'Shall the Party sever all connection between it and the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association and continue, through the National Executive Committee, the publication of its organs, THE PEOPLE and 'Vorwaerts' and demand from the said Association the unconditional surrender of all property belonging to said organs, including their respective mailing lists and the amount of subscriptions paid in advance,' on the plea of violation of Art. IV., Sec. 4, of the S. L. P. constitution. The National Executive Committee is hereby requested to submit its version of the question within four weeks from date.

"ROBERT BANDLOW,
"Secretary N. B. of A."

In regard to this the following resolution was proposed: "Resolved, by the National Executive Committee, that the Board of Appeals has no right either to entertain an appeal from a call for a general vote, or to ask the National Executive Committee any of its reasons for issuing such a call, as no committee of the Party can be allowed for a moment to stand between the Party and its National Executive Committee." Vote on this taken by roll call. Brown, Kinneally, Sanial, Murphy, Matchett, in favor; against, Stahl.

The trouble in Section Cincinnati was then taken up. It appeared from the report sent by the Ohio State Committee that the Section is torn up by conflicting saloon interests and that the state of affairs is such as to make impossible the task of extricating it from this entanglement. Resolved to revoke the charter of Section Cincinnati and to place the work of reorganization into the hands of Comrade John R. Root, of Pittsburg, Pa., who is to leave for Cincinnati on July 1.

Section Richmond, Va., reported its vote on the proposition to sever connections with the "Volkszeitung" Publishing Association with 11 votes in favor, none against. Section Buffalo gave notice that the charges against H. Sawicka et al., had been dropped and the trouble adjusted. The Section states that there had been no intention to let the charges hang fire indefinitely, but that the delay there had been was due to the fact that one of the members charged had desired postponement until July; neither had there been a refusal on the part of the Central Committee to seat delegates from Branch 2. Resolved, to consider the matter disposed of. Elijah Kittle, Willmathsville, Mo., and Elliot C. Harding, Vineyard Haven, Mass., members at large in good standing, sent their vote in favor of severing connections with the Publishing Association. Members at large, desiring to vote on this matter, must send their vote to the body they pay dues to, that is to say, to the State Committee in organized States and to the National Committee in unorganized States. Section Chester, Pa., reported to have dissolved and sent amount in treasury $5.68. B. F. Keinard sent report about his work in Vermont. Section Chicago sent a communication asking that the N. E. C. make preparations for an early national convention, in April, 1900, giving as their reasons: first, that there would be more time to gather signatures in States where nominations must be made by petition; and, second, that the Sections could devote more time and attention to the vote on the constitution adopted by the convention. Neither of these reasons were thought of sufficient importance to call the national convention at a time when no one will pay any attention to it; signatures must, by force of circumstances, be gathered when the excitement of the campaign begins to make itself felt and that work is part and parcel of the agitation from which it can not be separated; the constitution, if it be so desired, can be voted upon after the election, but it is of importance that the national convention be held at a time when the swing of the contest makes itself felt and when such a convention of a rising Party attracts general attention.

Charter granted to new Section at Pana, Ill. Adjournment to meet Saturday, July 1.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY,
Recording Secretary.

Minnesota.

MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTEE.

The Minnesota State Committee of the S. L. P. held a special session at the Labor Lyceum, Minneapolis, Monday, June 19. It was resolved to submit to the Sections in the State the question whether the Socialist Publishing Association be instructed to sell the printing outfit of "The Tocsin," that paper being now consolidated with the "Worker's Call" of Chicago. Appropriations were made as follows: For the Slatersville, R. I., S. T. & L. A. strikers, $5; toward settling the affairs of "The Tocsin," $10; for due stamps, $3; for Secretary's expenses, 25 cents.

The next meeting of the Committee will be held at the same place, Monday evening, July 3. All members of the present Committee are expected to be present, as well as all members of the newly elected Committee, whose composition is as follows: State Secretary, C. T. Davidson; Members: W. B. Hammond, J. W. Johnson, Samuel Johnson, Emile Constant, Carsten Hansen, D. A. Potter, and Geo. F. Spettel.

ALGERNON LEE, State Secretary.

New York.

To the Subdivisions of Section New York, S. L. P.

Comrades:—You are hereby called upon to elect new delegates to the next meeting of the General Committee, which will be held at headquarters on Saturday evening, July 8, to serve as your representatives for the ensuing six months from July to December. Art. I., Sec. 3, of our by-laws governing the mode of representation in the General Committee reads as follows:

"The General Committee consists of one delegate from each subdivision of the Section and an additional delegate for every twenty members in good standing or major fraction thereof."

L. ABELSON, Organizer.

ROCHESTER.—All members of the S. L. P. Section Rochester, N. Y., are requested to attend the general meeting to be held at No. 17 Mumford street, Thursday evening, 8 p. m., July 6. Very important business is to be transacted and every comrade is expected to be present.

WM. LIPPELT, Organizer.

Ohio.

CANTON.—To all members and friends of the S. L. P. in Stark and surrounding counties: The Central Committee of the Stark County S. L. P. have made arrangements to hold a picnic on July 4, near Meyer's Lake, Canton, O. The grounds are accessible by street car, and admission to picnic will be free. The proceeds are to go to the county agitation fund, and all comrades and sympathizers are cordially invited to attend and help us make this affair a success. For further information apply to Jacob Ney, Jr., 320 Center street, Canton, O., Secretary of Committee.

Rhode Island.

The regular annual State Convention of the S. L. P. of Rhode Island will be held Sunday, July 9, 1899, at 3 p. m., in Textile Hall, 1955 Westminster street, Olneyville square, Providence. Order of business: Reports of officers; selection of seat of State Committee; act relating to political parties (new caucus act so-called); and general Party business. Out of town comrades are urged to be present at this convention.

R. I. STATE COMMITTEE,
T. CURRAN, Secretary.

The Socialist Labor Party of Rhode Island holds its annual excursion on Sunday, July 2, 1899. The steamer "Bay Queen" will leave Fall River Wharf, South Water street, foot of Power street, Providence, at 9:45 a. m., and sail direct to Newport. Two hours will be allowed at Newport, giving sufficient time to visit the Beach. The rest of the day will be spent in sailing around Mt. Hope and Narragansett Bays, returning to Providence between 6 and 7 o'clock. Tickets for adults are 35 cents, and for children under 12 years 20 cents. Tickets should be procured of the members in advance as it may be necessary to charge extra on all tickets sold at the wharf on account of the rigid contract required by the Steamboat Company. This is as cheap an excursion as will be run by any organization, and the hour of starting and return is fixed to meet the convenience of comrades outside of Providence. It is hoped they will be present in good numbers, and assist in making the excursion a financial success. The treasury is empty and a season of expensive propaganda is ahead of us.

R. I. STATE COMMITTEE.
T. CURRAN, Secretary.

Slatersville Strike Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$730.32
Scandinavian Soc. Club, Boston	20.00
20th A. D., S. L. P., New York	1.50
12th A. D., S. L. P., N. Y., collected at meeting June 10	.75
16th A. D., S. L. P., N. Y., collected on list	1.15
Allegheny Co., Pa., S. L. P. Convention	7.00
Minnesota State Committee, S. L. P.,	5.50
13th and 14th A. D.'s, S. L. P., Br. 1, Brooklyn	1.00
9th A. D., S. L. P., New York	2.00
14th A. D., S. L. P., Br. 2, N. Y.	2.00
Ditto, collection at meeting	4.60
Sect. Providence, R. I., Br. 3	3.00
Sect. Pawtucket, R. I.	5.00
Sect. Belleville, Ill.	5.00
Sect. Peoria, Ill.	5.00
Sect. Jacksonville, Ill., collection at meeting	4.00
Sect. Indianapolis, Ind., German Br., collection at meeting	3.00
Sect. Boston, Mass., City Committee, advance on lists	20.00
Sect. Fall River, Mass., 9th Ward Br., collection	1.00
Sect. Haverhill, Mass.	10.75
Sect. New Bedford, Mass., City Committee	1.47
Sect. Milwaukee, Wis.	5.00
Sect. Hartford, Conn., City Committee	10.00
Sect. New London, Conn.	1.30
Sect. South Norwalk, Conn., collection	5.00
Sect. Paterson, N. J., 2d Ward Br. on list	6.00
Sect. Canton, O., collection at meeting	3.80
Sect. Yorkville, N.Y., Agitation Committee, collection at outing	2.00
Sect. Baltimore, Md., 19th Ward Br., part proceeds of picnic	3.00
Ditto, collection at meeting June 11	3.32
Bartonville, Ill., L. A. 130, S. T. & L. A.	5.00
Painters and Decorators L. A. 202, S. T. & L. A., N. Y.	5.00
Eastern District Mixed Trade Alliance, L. A. 252, S. T. & L. A., B'lyn	4.00
Yonkers, N. Y., L. A. 42, S. T. & L. A.	6.00
Dubois, Pa., Miners' Alliance, L. A. 221, S. T. & L. A.	5.00
West Hoboken, N. J., Alliance, S. T. & L. A., collection at meeting	2.50
German Machinists' Union, S. T. & L. A., Newark, N. J.	8.25
New Bedford L. A. 10, S. T. & L. A.	5.00
New Bedford D. A. 3, S. T. & L. A.,	5.00
J. P. Curran, Central Falls, R. I.	1.00
Mrs. R. A. Habershaw, Pawtucket, R. I.	.50
C. H. Sperle, N. Y.	1.00
R. Grossman, N. Y.	.25
J. Sweeney, Fall River, Mass.	1.50
A. Baker, Lynn, Mass.	1.00
T. Sullivan, Westerly, R. I.	1.00
Collected at mills in Warwick, R. I., Collected by:	8.44
J. Gannon, Providence, R. I.	9.25
M. Clabby, ditto	2.50
J. Duffy, ditto	1.30
M. J. Kelly, ditto	3.50
T. Manion, ditto	5.35
E. Frayle, ditto	2.20
E. Goortman, ditto	1.25
C. Kroll, ditto	.50
E. Sherwood, ditto	1.25
T. Z. Carpenter, ditto	1.25
G. Martin, Pascoag, R. I.	13.10
A. Boudreau, Pawtucket, R. I.	3.15
N. White, ditto	3.25
P. Conole, ditto	1.00
J. H. Powers, River Point, R. I.,	3.10
D. E. Brogan, Lonsdale, R. I.	2.00
T. Sullivan, Westerly, R. I.	1.00
M. Browen, Pawtucket, R. I.	.95
H. R. Bloemsma, Belleville, Ill.,	2.00
E. Sherman, at picnic of Section Rockville, Conn.	5.30
R. Parkinson, New Bedford, Mass.	3.00
M. Solomon, N. Y., on list	2.00
O. Bartel, N. Y., on list	5.05
Sect. Newport News, Va.	2.00
Sect. New Rochelle, N. Y.	2.00
Young Men's Educational Club, New York City	2.00
16th A. D., N. Y., on list	5.25
Sect. New Rochelle, N. Y.	3.00
21st A. D., N. Y.	2.00
16th A. D., N. Y., on list	1.50
26th A. D., N. Y., on list	1.50
Total	$1,026.40

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JULY 3—9 a. m.: Convention; 2 p. m.: General Reception, same place; 8 p. m.: Grand Parade from Grand Central Palace.

JULY 4—2 p. m.: Monster Vocal & Musical Entertainment by 1500 Singers and 50 Musicians at Brommer's Union Park, 133d st. and Willis ave.

Tickets, 15c.; at the Ticket Box, 25c. 430

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

—OF THE—

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor party of the United States, in Convention assembled, re-asserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American republic we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

RESOLUTIONS.

With a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor we present the following demands:

1. Reduction in the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production.

2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the Federal Government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

4. The public lands to be declared inalienable, Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been complied with.

5. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.

6. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country.

7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the nation.

8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be excempt.

9. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.

10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination.

11. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system.

12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities(county, city, state and nation).

13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.

14. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law.

15. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.

16. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and municipal), wherever it exists.

17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative chambers.

18. Municipal self-government.

19. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced.

20. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies.

21. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishment.

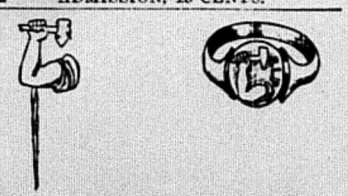
Entertainment, Short Address and Dance at the rooms of the WORKMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB, 14th A. D.,

528 E. 11th STREET.

For the Benefit of the Slatersville Strikers.

On Saturday, July 1, 1899, at 8 p. m.

432 ADMISSION, 15 CENTS.



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Attorney at Law,

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Trades' and Societies' Calendar

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of $5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Duane street, Room 96, New York City. General Secretary: William L. Brower. Financial Secretary Murphy. General Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3d and 5th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. Secretary Board of Appeals: Max Keller, 1016 Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa. 333

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee representing the section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in the hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 338

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION). Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Fred. 338

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street. —District I (Bohemian), 351 East 11th street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 10 Stanton street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 80th street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m. —District IV meets at 342 West 43d street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m.

EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACHINISTS) meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary: AUG. WALDINGER. 272

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of 32d and 33d A. D.'s, S. L. P., 118 E. 110th street, N. Y. Business meetings every Thursday. Free reading room open from 7:30 p. m. to 11:30 p. m. every evening. Subscriptions for this paper received here. 432

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, NO. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters 79 East 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres.; Aug. Lauts, Corr. Sec'y, 79 E. 4th street. 241

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P., 34th & 35th A. D.'s. 547 E. 157th street. Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday.

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Meets second and fourth Sunday of every month at 10:30 o'clock a. m., at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 158-160 3d avenue, New York City. Subscriptions orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, Scand. Am. Arbetaren.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS & TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. 68 of S. T. & L. A. Headquarters, 64 East 4th street, Labor Lyceum. Regular meeting 1st and 3d Thursdays, at 8 p. m. 338

THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY OF YORKVILLE meets every Wednesday evening at 206 E. 86th st. This Society aims to educate its members to a thorough knowledge of Socialism by means of discussions and debates. Come and join. 341

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office: 257 E. Houston street. Telephone Call: 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m.

WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Clubhouse, 528 East 11th street. English lectures every Sunday evening. Bowling alley and billiard room open every evening. Visitors welcome. 378

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Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third avenue, Room 2, New York City.

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